Hillsborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

Vol. XVIII. THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1838. No. 929.

LINES ON AN OLD GENTLEMAN.

BY O. W. HOLMES.

I saw him once before,
As he passed by the door—
And again
The pavement stones resound
As he totters o'er the ground
With his cane.

They say that in his prime,
Ere the pruning knife of Time
Cut him down,
Not a better man was found
By the crier on his round
Through the town.

But now he walks the streets,
And he looks at all he meets,
So forlorn,
And he shakes his feeble head,
That it seems as if he said,
"They are gone!"

The mossy marbles rest
On the lips that he had press'd
In their bloom,
And the names he loved to hear
Have been carved for many a year
On the tomb.

My grand mamma has said—
Poor old lady she is dead
Long ago—
That he had a Roman nose,
And his cheek was like a rose
In the snow.

But now his nose is thin,
And it rests upon his chin
Like a staff;
And a crook is in his back,
And a melancholy crack
In his laugh.

I know it is a sin
For me to sit and grin
At him here;
But the three cornered hat,
And the breeches—and all that,
Are so queer.

And if I should live to be
The last leaf upon the tree
In the spring,
Let them smile, as I do now,
At the old forsaken bough,
Where I cling.

THE NEWSPAPER PRESS.—To the sheet of paper which you see on your tables, served to you so regularly, and studied by you with so much ease, the four quarters of the globe contribute all the treasures of their intelligence. Is one fact valuable to mankind discovered by some scholar in the farthest ends of the earth? Ten to one but you will see it first announced in a paragraph of your newspaper. Is there any abuse in your laws, it is the newspaper press that drags it to day. Is there any invension that will augment your comforts, or sharpen your industry?—it is in the newspaper that it becomes familiar to you all. The newspaper is the chronicle of civilization, the common reservoir into which every stream pours its living waters, and at which every man may come to drink. It is the newspaper that gives to liberty its practical life, its constant observation, its perpetual vigilance, its unrelaxing activity. The newspaper is a daily and a sleepless watchman, that reports to you every danger which menaces the institutions of your country, and its interests at home and abroad. The newspaper informs legislation of public opinion and it informs the people of the acts of legislation, thus keeping up that constant sympathy, that good understanding between people and legislators, which conduces to the maintenance of order, and prevents the stern necessity of revolution. Dionysius the tyrant had a chamber constructed in the form of a human ear, so that he might learn every whisper that circulated in the market place. What his chamber was to the tyrant, the newspaper press is to the government of a free people; it tells them our wishes—it apprises them of our wants—it carries to the ear of power the blessing of the grateful or the murmurs of the oppressed. And this is not all. The newspaper teems with the most practical morality; in its reports of crime and punishment, you find a daily warning against temptation; not a case in the police court, not a single trial of a wretched outcast or a trembling felon, that does not preach us the awful lesson how imprudence leads to error, how error conducts to guilt, how guilt reaps its bitter fruit of anguish and degradation. Nor is even this all. The newspaper is the familiar bond that binds together man and man—no matter what may be the distance of climate or the difference of face. It is a law book for the indolent, a sermon for the thoughtless, a library for the poor; it may stimulate the most diffident—it may instruct the most profound. Such are the real advantages, the substantial utility of the newspaper press. These, in spite of all its abuses, have made it the boast of liberty, the glory of civilization. For these it is that it has been likened to the air we breathe: for, like the air, it is the circulator of light; and, like air, it dispenses to us all, to the meanest and to the proudest, the common glory of the sun of truth.—*E. L. Bulwer's Address at the opening of the Lincoln Tradesmen's Newsroom.*

The following list of Factories in N. Carolina, in operation and in process of construction, is from the Salisbury Carolinian, with some corrections of the Fayetteville Observer.

COTTON MANUFACTORIES IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Since we became proprietors of the Carolinian, we have taken some pains to obtain all the information within our reach, concerning the Cotton Manufactories in North Carolina, knowing that it would prove interesting to our readers. Our list is not yet complete, but even as far as it goes, many of our own citizens will be surprised to see the progress North Carolina has made in the establishment of Manufactories:—it should be recollected that all these establishments, with the exception of two or three, have sprung up within the past three or four years. The following is, as far as we can ascertain,

A List of the Cotton Factories in actual operation in North Carolina.

1. Factory at the Falls of Tar River, in Edgecomb County. This is the oldest in the State; owned by a Company.

2. Factory near Lincolnton, Lincoln County, built by a Company,—but is now owned by Mr. John Hoke.

3. One at Fayetteville, owned by Mr. Mallett.

4. Another at Fayetteville, owned by Benbow and Co.

5. One in Greensborough—steam power, owned by Mr. Humphreys.

6. One at Milton, owned by an incorporated Company.

7. One at Mocksville; Davie county, owned by Mr. Thomas McNeely.

8. One, or perhaps two, in Orange County, owned by Companies.

9. One at Salem, steam power, recently started, owned by a Company.

10. One in Randolph County, owned by a Company.

11. One at Lexington, Davidson County,—steam power, if not already started, will be, within a few days, owned by a Company.

Besides these, there are others now in the progress of building, and will soon be in operation.

List of Factories now being built.

1. One at Rockfish, near Fayetteville, a fine water power, owned by a Company.

2. One near Rockingham, in Richmond County, water power,—owned by a Company.

3. One on Deep River, near Ashborough, owned by a Company.

4. One near Leaksville, on Dan River, building of stone, owned by John M. Morehead, Esq.

5. One in Surry County, on Hunting Creek, owned by Mr. Douthet.

6. One on the Yadkin a few miles below Stokes' Ferry, in Montgomery County, owned by Mr. Edward Burrage & Co.

7. One on the South Yadkin River, 10 miles N. W. of Salisbury, owned by Messrs. Fisher & Lemly.

8. The Phœnix Woollen Factory, for spinning and weaving, in Fayetteville, owned by James H. Hooper, John Stokes Pearson and Charles Beatty Mallett, Esqrs. will be in operation in a few weeks.

We understand that several wealthy individuals have purchased the Buckhorn Shoals below Haywood, in Chatham county, with a view of erecting a Cotton Factory,—but have not learned whether they have yet commenced operations.

It is also understood that an English gentleman has purchased Fullenwider's Iron Works,—intending not only to enlarge the Iron Establishment, but to erect a Woollen Manufactory.

We also learn that there is a large Cotton Manufactory either in actual operation, or will be soon, in Northampton County.

Besides these, it is very probable that there may be one, or two others in the State, either in actual operation, or in the progress of erecting.

From these facts it will be seen that North Carolina is making rapid progress in Cotton Manufacturing; and we think the work has just commanced. Her facilities are so great that the business once started, must go on. We have water power abundant, and cheap. We have the raw material at hand, and what is remarkable, labor in the Western counties of North Carolina, is cheaper than in New England.

The effects of the Establishments already in operation begin to be felt throughout the State: three years ago immense quantities of the Cotton yarns were brought into the State by our Merchants from the North, and sold to our citizens:—now, not a hank is brought;—our own establishments not only supply our wants for home consumption, but are beginning to export the article. Parcels of North Carolina yarns have already been sent to market in the City of New York, and find a ready sale at fair profits. Even now, several of our establishments are making preparations to commence the weaving of coarse cottons. We may venture the opinion that in two years, North Carolina will not only supply the demand for her own consumption with the coarser cotton fabrics, but also send them out for sale into the markets of the world. On the whole, the Manufacturers of the Northern States need not much longer count North Carolina as one of their markets: they may rather regard her as a competitor, and one who, from the great advantages she possesses, will soon become very formidable.

PUBLIC LANDS.

We perceive that the bill to grant pre-emption rights to settlers on the Public Lands, has passed both Houses of Congress, and is, of course, a law. The administration bases its great claim to support in the new states, upon this law, coupled as it is with the hope, that at the next session another law will be passed to graduate and reduce the price of the Public Lands.

That such legislation should be popular with those, who expect to be benefitted by it, is not at all surprising; but that those, whose constituents are to be despoiled by the unjust and unequal operation of the measure, should quietly submit to it, cannot be expected. We sometimes ask ourselves, whence arises the apathy of the people of the old states on this subject. Are they insensible to their rights, or do they want the manliness to defend them? It seems to us, that the gross injustice of this pre-emption law must rouse them to reflection and action on the subject, if they are not determined to encourage a system of fraudulent speculation, partiality, perfidity and plunder.

The public domain is a public fund, as much so as the public money in the treasury of the United States; and should be distributed among the people with perfect equality—share and share alike. One would suppose, when we looked at the history of the Public Lands—when we saw from what source they had been derived, and with whose labor and money purchased, that it would be considered sufficiently generous, in all conscience, to allow the new states an *equal* participation in this great National partnership fund, when they did not, as members, bring a dollar into the concern. But besides this participation, it is known to all, that countless thousands of acres, worth millions of dollars, have been given them in the shape of bounties. And what has been the consequence of this partial legislation? The new states have advanced in wealth, population and prosperity, with a rapidity to which the annals of time furnish no parallel, whilst, on the other hand, history furnishes few examples under free government, of such premature old age, decrepitude and decay, as that which is exhibited by some of the old states of this Union. But how can it be otherwise, with this heavy bounty furnished at the common charge, for the *exclusive* benefit of a small portion of the states? *Raleigh Register.*

RAIL ROAD TO CHARLESTON.

The New York *Evening Star* of the 23d instant says:—"It is certain that whatever may be the hazards of navigation, we must keep up our intercourse with the South, both on personal and commercial grounds, which are daily increasing. We are now, in consequence of the disaster of the Pulaski, devising safe means of navigating by steam to Charleston, let us for a moment see if this trip cannot be performed with great safety by land in a little more time and a little more expense.

We leave New York by Rail Road in the morning, and reach Baltimore the same evening—take the boat Norfolk and arrive next morning—that is but 24 hours from New York. From Norfolk to Wilmington the Rail Road is nearly completed, and may take 30 hours more. All that is reqired is the Rail Road from Wilmington to Charleston, through a dead level country, which can be made at a moderate cost, and will take from Wilmington to Charleston thirty hours. We are confident that it will not require more than 80 hours to go from New York to Charleston, and at an expense of not much more than thirty dollars. We hope, therefore, that our enterprising friends at the South will immediately take measures to complete the Rail Road fom Charleston to Wilmington, and we in the North will take as much stock as they wish. There is, we believe, a charter for that purpose already, and this road will be direct, swift, economical, and without danger."

Cheokeers.—An order has been issued to stop the removal of the Indians until September. This has been done because it was believed the present season is unfavorable for their removal. They will however, be collected together, kept in a body under the guard of the troops, and fed on the public bounty. Nearly all the Indians in this State have already been collected for emigration.

A penny saved is twice earned.

From the Madisonian.

"No Chief Magistrate since the days of Washington, ever came to that high station under more favorable auspices than Mr. Van Buren. A combination of circumstances, which seldom transpires, clearly indicated the way to the affections of the people, and gave him the power to have disarmed opposition by the very measures which would have established his popularity. But, ill omened and evil counsels prevailed, and the hopes of that political millenium, which many republicans cherished as the fulfilment of their creed, were disappointed and postponed.

Whilst the Madisonian and its friends were endeavoring to restore the prosperity of the country, the Executive and his advisers were urging forward measureas directly calculated to destroy it—to keep the country convulsed and prostrate—measures subversive of the principles of Republican government, and tending to the establishment of an unmitigated despotism. Accompanied as they were by a war upon the credit system of the country, and an unusual spirit of intolerance, denunciation, and proscription, justice could not have required nor honesty expected any support from consistent Republicans.

In that spirit of independence and love of freedom which characterized the founders of our institutions, we resisted these nefarious attempts to depreciate and destroy them, with the best of our ability. The same spirit which prompted us to do this, finds no justification in supporting the men who made it necessary.

It is an incontrovertible truth, that every prominent act of this administration has been an open, unequivocal violation of every principle and profession upon which Mr. Van Buren was elevated to the Chief Magistracy by the people.

In his upholding the specie circular, which made discriminations unauthorized by law, and which had been twice condemned by Congress;

In his recommending the sub-Treasury scheme, contemplating a union of the purse and the sword, and the subversion of the entire practice of the government and still persisting in it, notwithstanding it has been four times condemned by the Representatives of the people;

In his recommendation of a Bankrupt law to be passed by Congress, applicable only to corporations, so that this government should possess an absolute control over all the state institutions, and be able to crush them all, at pleasure; and taking all jurisdiction over them from the hands of the state tribunals;

In his breaking faith with the states, by recommending a repeal of the distribution law;

In his repeated recommendation of the issue of treasury notes, to supply the place of legal money, recurring thus to the exploded and ruinous practice of depreciated government paper money for a circulating medium; thus exercising a power derived only from a loose construction of the constitution, and repudiated by the best republican authorities;

In his attempt to establish a Treasury Bank, with an irredeemable paper money circulation;

In his effort to overthrow the state bank deposite system, established by President Jackson, and take the public moneys into his actual custody and control;

In his attempt to divorce the government from the interest and sympathies of the people;

In his attempt to "create a multitude of new offices, and to send swarms of officers to harrass our people, and eat out their substance;"

In his attempt to "take away our charters, abolish our most valuable laws, and alter fundamentally the powers of our government;

In his display of sectional partiality;

In his cold indifference to the interests and wants of the people, during a period of extreme suffering;

In his attempt to throw discredit upon, and eventually to crush, the state banks, through the revenue power of the government, and embarrass the resumption of specie payments;

In permitting the patronage of his office to come in conflict with the freedom of elections;

In his open contempt of the will of the people as expressed through the ballot box;

In his attempt to cram obnoxious measures down the throats of dissenting brethren by means unbecoming a magnanimous Chief Magistrate;

In his refusal to acquiesce in the decisions of the majority; and

In the despotic attempt of his partizans in the U. States Senate on the 2d of July, instant, to seize the public treasure, by abolishing all law for its custody and safe keeping.

He has abandoned the principles by which he came into power, and consequently, the duty which they prescribed; and he has so obstinately persevered in his erroneous course as to preclude all reasonable hope of his retracting it.

And finally, to this long catalogue of grievances, we may add, what may be considered a minor offence, but certainly a very obnoxious one, that contrary to pre-conciered opinions of his character, Mr. Van Buren has rendered himself the most inaccessable, both to friends and adversaries, of all the Chief Magistrates that ever filled his station.

And from all these considerations, to what conclusion can the nation come, but that their Chief Magistrate is either wanting in integrity, or wanting in capacity?

We need not say that we expected different things of a public servant, bound by his sacred pledges to regard the national will as the supreme law of the Republic. That blind infatuation which has heeded not this rule of the American people, must and ought to meet its reward, and sink in indiscriminate and everlasting overthrow.

The finalcial policy of this administrationcannot be sustained upon any principle of necessity, expediency, utility, practical philosophy, or sound economy; its plain object, the perpetuity of power, and its plain effect, the destruction of the banking system, require, of course, too great a sacrifice from the American people, to be, for a moment, tolerated.

The great disideratum, a sound, uniform, and convenient currency, and a system that will equalize as nearly as practicable, the domestic exchanges, is demanded by the practical wants of the people, and sooner or later, in one form or another, will be obtained by them.—To accomplish this end, and to "preserve and regulate" the credit system of the country, which this administration has attempted to impair, will be one of the great objects for which we feel constrained to continue our labors.

No Administration of this Government can prosper, none deserves to succeed, that is not Conservative, both in theory and practice. Enlightened improvements, and liberal practicable reforms, may be permitted and encouraged in our system, but violent measures of destruction, and unrestrained extremes of innovation, should not be suffered with impunity by those who wish to preserve unimpaired the most free and perfect from of government yet devised for the enjoyment and protection of mankind.

Political toleration should be as liberal and extensive as religious toleration, which is guaranteed by the constitution.

Ultraism, in whatever party or shape it may appear, should be repudiated and sturdily opposed.

The science of Government should not be permitted to degenerate among us into a vulgar pursuit of party advantages, nor the lofty ambition of real statesmen into a selfish and perpetual scramble for office. Let the example and the fate of this administration be a monument and a warning through all future time.

Fellow Citizens—Look at Mr. Clay's Speech—Read it.—Mr. Clay shows you, that in three years past—mind ye, in THREE years, there have been expended and are in the process of expenditure, by an administration which came into power on promises of Retrenchment and Reform—*one hundred and five millions of Dollars!*

Whilst, during the whole four years of Mr. Adams' administration—mind ye again FOUR years, the whole expenditure was only *forty millions*. Recollect, also, that Mr. Adams' administration was put down on account of its extravagance and wastefulness, and the same persons who took the lead in putting down his administration for the reasons named, are the most prominent in supporting the present administration whose expenditure, compared with that of Mr. Adams', is nearly THREE to ONE. Recollect, also that whilst Mr. Adams paid off *ten millions a year* of the public debt, this administration is *sinking us in debt ten millions a year;* and what is worse than all, this new debt is contracted by the issue of SHIN PLASTERS!!!

These are facts fellow citizens, sustained by the official documents, they are unanswerable and undeniable. What think we of them? *Ia. Journal.*

The Columbia Telescope says, "it is understood in Washington that there is an Address to the people of the United States to be published about the time of the adjournment, preparing under the supervision of Messrs. Calhoun and Gundy. It is to embrace several subjects, but the main object is thought to be to identify Calhoun and Van Buren."

An official Letter from Gen. Winfield Scott to His Excellency, Gov. Dudley received yesterday, states that "almost the whole of the Cherokee Indians in North-Carolina have already been collected for emigration, and will soon be here, (Athens, Tenn.) The few remaining in the Mountains of that state cannot remain out more than a day or two longer."

Provision for those whom the People reject.—The Hon. Felix Grundy of Tennessee, having been ejected by the People of Tennessee from the U. S. Senate, has been appointed by the President, with the advice of the Senate, Attorney General of the U. States, with a salary of $3,500, vice B. F. Butler, resigned. It only needs that the people put a mark of condemnation on a man to secure him the favor of this *Democratic* Administration—so called.

MR. CLAY AND MR. CALHOUN.

During the debate which recently occurred in the Senate between Mr. Clay and Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Clay said:

Mr. President there is one remark of the Senator (Mr. Calhoun) which I cannot allow to pass without notice. That Senator has again alluded to the subject of abolition—a portion of the public press and among others, a paper in this place supposed to be the organ of the Senator has made a charge upon me which every Senator on this flow knows to be false. They have charged me with being an abolitionist—I, an abolitionist! I, an abolitionist!! I, sir, who represent slaveholders, and who am as ready as any man on this floor or elsewere, when a case occurs of real danger to that or any other right secured by the Constitution, to defend it to the utmost. I have seen no such danger—much as I have seen to regret and to condem in the conduct of the abolitionists; I have seen no such indications of danger of interference with our rights by the action of the States or of this Government, to justy a resort to those desperate measures which will endanger our glorious and happy institutions —nor have I seen any thing to satisfy me that the harsh epithets and violent denunciations of the gentleman can have any other than the most injurious effects —and I say, here in my place that the course of the Senator has made more abolitionist in the last two years, than all the powers of the abolitionist themselves ever would have made;—and, I say further, sir, that there are those who agitate this delicate and dangerous subject, from motives of selfish and personal ambition. I understand the game sir: it is intended to unite the South on this and other kindred topics; and when that section is consolidated into a dense and excited mass, some other topic will be started, to consolidate the necessary support in some other section. I believe this, sir, nothing the less because gentlemen are eternally asservating that they do not expect or desire office; and effect with the loftiest scorn, to trample the highest honors of the republic under their feet.

Sir, I will not countenance such unholy schemes; nor will I hesitate to denounce them wheresoever and by whomsoever started: I go for the Union, the whole Union, as we received it from our farthers:—I go for no sectional interests, or parties—no Southern party, no Western no Northern, no Eastern party. But I desire to see the Government administered in a spirit of broad, expansive, equal justice; on such principles alone can it be preserved, or is it worth preserving. Sir, my destiny has been cast among a slave-holding people, and whenever a conflict shall come in defence of our rights to our slaves, (which God averd!) here or elsewhere, I shall be found in front of that Senator!

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

In the Senate on Wednesday, Mr. Webster said:

We break up then, sir, with no sub-treasury bill.

We break up with no special deposite bill.

We break up without having surrendered to the executive the just control of Congress over the public moneys.

We break up, having abolished the Specie Circular.

But we break up, nevertheless, leaving such provisions of law in existence, and such a Treasury circular in existence as must, in my opinion, very seriously embarrass the operations of business, especially in particular parts of the country.

And we break up moreover, without having done any thing—any thing at all—towards establishing a paper currency equivalent to specie, of universal credit, and of the same value in every part of the country. Till we establish such a currency as this, we shall not have performed a high and important duty which, in my opinion is solemly binding upon us. Till we do this, that is not done which will effectually satisfy the country, other things may be palliatives, but that thing alone can constitute effectual remedy and relief.

I will only add, sir, because I believe it is true, that if a measure calculated to carry into full effect the abolition of the Specie Circular—such a measure as I had the honor to propose to the Senate—could have been presented in a manner to be acted on, without delay or embarrassment to the popular branch of Congress it would have succeeded in that branch, by a very decided majority. The published proceedings of that body sufficiently show this.

Indian Disturbances.—A letter from the Post Master at St. Augustine, Florida, of the 25th ult. says: "The Indians continue to commit daily outrages on the lives and property of the suffering inhabitants of the interior of the Territory, and there is but little prospect of its soon being put an end to."

REMARKS OF MR. BYNUM,

OF NORTH CAROLINA,

In Reply to Mr. Bond, of Ohio.

Mr. BYNUM said that he rose merely to reply briefly to the honorable member from Ohio, (Mr. Bond.) That gentleman, with an air of triumph, asked why the members of the administration did not come out and defend it against the charges of extravagance that he had made against it?

Sir, said Mr. B. the honorable member certainly has presumed greatly upon the ignorance of the public and particularly on that of his constituents, when he is making these most reckless and unfounded statements. The gentleman has not specified any particular act of the Executive as being extravagant, but takes shelter under general charges; and, sir, has, in the zeal of partisan heat overleaped every thing like a correct statement of facts.

Sir, he with as sir, told us that this Administration came into power upon the charge of Executive extravagance, and on its pledge to reform it. Now sir, the gentleman must know that his first statement is entirely unfounded in fact; that under such circumstances, there could have been no principle involved. The petty extravagance of no Executive would be sufficient to found a party upon. No, no, sir; the gentleman must know that this administration, as well as the preceding one, came into power upon higher and nobler principles, which the gentleman seems purposely determined not to tell the people of this county or his constituents. Little could have been effected by the petty reform in any department, by the scaling down of salaries, &c.

No, sir, no friend of the administration ever thought of coming into power under such circumstances; nor did their opponents. The great measures upon which the Republican party came into power were founded on principle; and that principle was their opposition to a most prodigal and impracticable system of internal improvements, then about being carried on in this country, by which millions and millions of the people's money would have been squandered.

Sir, at that time, from a statistical statement, made out by Judge Smith, then a distinguished Senator from South Carolina, there were projects in contemplation about being submitted to the sanction of Congress of internal improvement, to the amount of eight hundred millions of dollars, which, if carried into effect would have impoverished this whole nation. Sir, this extravagance it was, that the democracy rallied with a determination to reform. Sir, little did they then think of your Executive reform, farther than he gave countenance to this prodigal system, to have done so, would have been a mere pleayune business.

Secondly, he said, there was another great principle upon which the present party came into power. It was founded in their opposition to your odious, unequal and unjust tariffs, which where extracting millions and tens of millions yearly from the pockets of the people, to be scrambled for by logrolling politicians in this House, and to be voted away to the more favored states and objects. It was their opposition to the tariff that caused the democracy of the North, South, East and West, to rally against the former administration, of which the honorable member from Massachusetts was at the head. Yes, sir, this was the reform that the democracy went for, and this they went for, and this they got, and the country has realized the beneficial effects of it.

And, sir, thirdly, let me tell the gentleman, that it was against an extravagant system of forts, fortifications and lighthouses, that the present party went in opposition to his party, under the lead of the member from Massachusetts.

The United States Bank also was one of the great subjects on which the two parties differed and which brought one of them into power, and sustained them under the former and present administration. Sir, it was against the extravagance of that institution, that aroused the freemen and democrats throughout the country; but the gentleman does not feel very anxious that these truths should be known, however anxious he may be to put forth on other subjects. Sir, the gentleman misstated every fact, in his zeal no doubt, in relation to which this administration came into power, and most adroitly endeavors to shift the true issue from great principles, to mere petty and partial acts of individuals, which will and must necessarily occur under every government from its very nature.

Sir, this gentleman had labored long and often to implicate the Executive into some act of extravagance or folly. Yet he had never brought forward any specific charge—any tangible proposition. It all seemed to be for effect abroad. If the gentleman would dare bring forward any proposition, he would go with great pleasure with him to correct any individual abuse. Why did not the gentleman do so, if he knew of so many abuses? Sir, he was doing himself and the country great injustice to conceal or blink these subjects, knowing them as well as he did, or pretended to know them.

Sir, the honorable gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Adams) has correctly informed the gentleman from Ohio, that the Executive cannot be properly responsible for those acts of the government, which he has denounced as extravagant. He cannot appropriate a single dollar, without the assent of this and the other body of this Congress. If, then, there is extravagance, it is here—here, in this House. Let the gentleman commence here, and see how many of his own party he will leave unconvicted. I dare him to do it. I dare him to attempt it. I challenge him to look at the journals of this House—see the yeas and nays upon every extravagant appropriation, and if a majority of his friends have not voted for every one of them. Yes, sir, I challenge the gentleman to do this.

Then, sir, how does it comport with candor and honesty, to be continually crying against the other party, for that which they themselves are most guilty of.

Sir, were I to be guilty of such a course I should blush to meet my constituents, or to appear before an intelligent American public.

There were other causes of the increase of public expenditures, that he would remind his honorable friend of, for personally he assured him, he considered him so, and was proud of it. It had in a great measure been owing to the immense issues of paper money that had swelled out and given an additional and fictitious value to every thing consumed or employed by government—with hundreds if not thousands, of other most satisfactory causes to any impartial rational mind. But this was no time to go into detail in relation to those matters, and it would be out of order to do so upon this subject. He hoped the gentleman would, however, bring in some proposition upon this subject; and as a friend of reduction and reform, he would pledge himself to go with him to his heart's content.

This, however, the gentleman seemed studiously to avoid. Perhaps it was because nearly every similar attempt of special committees had never failed to cover their authors with shame and contempt, and end in the disgrace of their party. He hoped that the gentleman would not be discouraged, however, but would bring forward his proposition for a scalding committee, as he would most assuredly lend to him his little aid in carrrying it on.

MR. SENATOR TALLMADGE.

The speech of Mr. Tallmadge, delivered in the Senate of the United States on the 30th of June, on the proposition of Mr. Wright to repeal the first twelve sections of the Deposite Act of 1836, has been published in pamplet form. It is an able and conclusive argument against the enlargement of Executive Power. In the following concluding passage, he renders full justice to the Democracy of the administration, and its supporters, and presents a comprehensive and compact summary of its essential principles and characteristics:

"God deliver me from such Democracy! A democracy which concentrates all power in the hands of one man—a democracy which subjects the opinions and actions of party followers to his will, and to his will alone—a democracy which makes the great and paramount interest of the country subservient to the low and grovelling pursuits of party—a democracy which permits no action on any question however urgent the necessity may be, without orders from head quarters—a democracy that appeals to the passions and prejudices of the people, instead of enlightening their judgments, and relying upon their reason and their patronism—a democracy which attempts to set up one class of the community against the other, as if their interests were not reciprocal and identical—a democracy which denies to every man the right to think and act for himself on those great questions in which the vital interest of the country are so deeply involved—a democracy which attempts by party drill and party discipline, to subvert the very spirit of the Constitution, to substitute Executive for Legislative power, to subject the will of the Representative to the will of the Executive, to compel him to act contrary to his own opinion against his own judgment, in violation of his own conscience, and in open defiance of the expressed will and wishes of his constituents—a democracy which extends its influence from the seat of the General Government to the respective States, which swallows up the reserved rights of the states in the consolidation of the central power—a democracy, in short, which establishes in the heart of the country the most perfect despotism under the delusive forms of free institutions.

Yes, Mr. President, such is the democracy of this federal administration that has adopted the ultra federalism of "the reign of terror," and now charges upon its former friends the sins of its own commission. Sir, the people of the United States cannot be deceived by these vain and hallow pretences. Democracy, like monarchy, will be known by its fruits. The bitter fruits of this Administration have already ripened sufficiently to indicate the tree on which they grew—and the people have long since tasted enough to enable them, like our first parents, to distinguish between good and evil. Sir, the contest which is now waging, is to determine the future character of our Government. Upon its result depends the question of the independence of the legislative branch, and also that of the supremacy of the popular over the Executive will. As these shall be determined, so will the character of our Government be. This contest will form a new epoch in our annals, and the future historian, with the "luminous philosophy of Gibbon," will date from this period the *rise or fall* of our Republican institutions."

THE FINANCIAL PROJECTS OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

Any one would greatly deceive himself who should suppose that, in the late successive votes in the House of Representatives against the sub-treasury scheme, the public sentiment has been faithfully reflected. Far from it. Had such been the case, of the hundred and eleven votes in favor of that measure of the administration, the odd eleven could hardly have been mustered in its favor. Very few of the presses even which generally support the Administration pretend to approve of it, and at least an equal number of those presses, with the Richmond Enquirer at their head, openly exult in its defeat. In the private walks of life, and among the body of the people, the sub-treasury plan and all its kith and kin are, as we are informed, still more odious. One of the strongest evidences of the unpopularity of these schemes of the Administration, which has gone far to satisfy us of this fact, is a letter from an influential supporter of the Administration to another of its friends, from which the following extract has been communicated to us for publication.—*Nat. Int.*

Extract of a letter from a distinguished gentleman who supported Mr. Van Buren in the Presidential election.

"The defeat of the sub-treasury bill calls for, and I accordingly offer you, my warmest congratulations. In any event it is good cause of gratulation to see that there is yet virtue enough amongst the Representatives of the nation to resist the corrupting influence of Executive patronage and power. But whilst comfort is to be drawn from this reflection, I hope and trust it is not to be marred by their stopping short with the mere defeat of that bill, and their failure to provide adequate means against the unauthorized operation of a scheme which they have just refused to legalize. Without further legislation, I understand we are to be left to enjoy the benign influence of this scheme, which has, in fact, been in operation more than twelve months; and under which we have an "signally flourished," as to call forth the especial plaudits of Mr. Chairman Chambreleng. As Mr. Prentiss says, the pulse may, indeed, by a delicate touch, be discovered yet to beat. Ergo our very existence has been preserved by the operation of the sub-treasury plan.

"Will Congress, however, not act further? Will they be so faithless to the public interest, and regardless of the expectation and desire of the people, as to leave the matter where it is? or will they not show that they not only have the independence to rebuke the President by withholding their assent to his blighting policy, but that their integrity is stern enough to wrest from his hand the power upon the acquirement of which he seems to have staked his political existence, and leave him to the consequences of his daring effort to grasp it? For a most insolent and daring effort it has been. In the very teeth of his former pledges and promises, he recommended the measure; and when he found the people expressing their decided opposition to it, (as first occurred in his own state,) by overwhelming majorities, he had the daring to charge them with corruption, and to give the charge its greater force, it was made officially. Then the doctrine is, that the President may, in the widest departure from the principles he has before his election professed, recommend any measure he chooses, and it must be adopted, or any man, or set of men, who dare dissent, are chargable, from his elevated seat, with corruption; and are thus to be driven into support of any scheme he or his advisers may devise to secure power to themselves.

"And, strange to tell, this and other doctrines, no less objectionable, as set forth in the first Message of the President, are all considered, by our worthy friend of the Enquirer, as right and proper: at all events, as not worthy to be scanned; not to be objected to, because, forsooth, they involve no questions of "constitutionality;" they are mere matters of "expediency," and although he, as well as the rest of us, most heartily disapproves them, yet the "party" must be preserved by a tame submission to measures and principles the most pernicious conceivable—tending not only to the present entire prostration of every interest of the community, but to a concentration of the money power of the country in Executive hands, and to the ultimate overthrow of liberty itself. All this must be borne, because the principal measure involved in it all does not allow of a "constitutional" disputation! That is, we will manfully resist any encroachment upon the uttermost precincts of the Constitution as a matter of theory, whilst we are ready to submit (for "party") to practical destruction.

"I confess these notions are too fine drawn for me, and, for one, I am ready to resist wrong, come from what quarter it may, and in whatever garb; whether involving a constitutional obstruction, or the more homely, because more practical and important interests of the community. The President has taken his ground, and there he may rest till it crumbles from under him, as he will soon find it to do. Let him not apply the "flattering unction to his soul," to be drawn from the thinness of the late elections in Virginia. He will find them full enough for him next Spring."

MR. CLAY.

A most unprincipled attempt has been made, by some presses and public men, to instil into the minds of the people an idea that Mr. Clay is in some way or other favorable to the abolitionists. The utter folly and falsity of such a charge are sufficiently manifest from the fact that Mr. Clay is, and always has been, a citizen of a slave-holding state, and is himself a slaveholder. And moreover, was the author of the scheme which so fully satisfied the South when Mr. Van Buren, through Mr. Rufus King, was using every effort to destroy the Union by the celebrated measure of Missouri restriction.

These slanderers of Mr. Clay have pretended to desire an expression of his views upon the subject. In a late debate between Mr. Calhoun and himself, in which the former condescended to insinuate such a charge, he has repelled it with scorn. The following is the substance of the debate:

Mr. Calhoun now repeated those insinuations—for they had hardly the character of charges—in which he had indulged against Mr. Clay during the abolition debates of the *last* winter, of being less ardent in defence of the domestic institutions of the South than he ought to be.

Mr. Clay repelled the imputation, and declared with peculiar emphasis, that if the day should arrive when an attack would be made upon the domestic institutions of the South, Mr. Calhoun never would be found in front of him in resisting those attacks But he believed that the course of that Senator had done more to multiply abolitionists than all other causes combined.

He again urged in a lofty strain of eloquence the obligation to maintain the Union, and decared that the love of the Union, so deeply planted in the hearts of the American people, would crush every one opposed to it.

Mr. Duncan of Ohio, attempted, on the Saturday night previous to the adjournment of Congress, to inflict upon the House of Representatives a speech of thirteen columns, avowedly in answer to Mr. Bond's, but the thing was unendurable, and the orator was cut short by the universal loathing of the members. It is now spread over the Globe.

The Party became very restless under the effect of Mr. Bond's scorching exposure of corruption, and they have made two efforts to paralyse its force. First, Bynum fluttered, and swaggered, but the facts were too stubborn; and then Duncan undertook to force out from his air pump the windy mass that had been collected or compounded for him. But all would not do. And how, reader, do you imagine this redoubtable Sangrado undertakes to neutralize the effect of Mr. Bond's physic? Why by showing off *picayune* offences during the Administration of Mr. Adams—for which that gentleman was in part displaced, the party coming into power proclaiming all the while "Retrenchment and Reform!"

The present and preceding Administrations are convicted of violating every pledge, and of squandering the public money in the most unblushing manner; and when no other extenuation can be found, the abused and betrayed people are pointed to trivial offences committed long since by others! One abuse is sued to justify another? *Richmond Whig.*

A correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, gives the following account of a fight which took place in the House on Sunday, the last day of its session:

"The fight which occurred in the House on Sunday morning, at the moment of the adjournment, between Messrs. Campbell and Maury, both of Tennessee, grew out of the irritation consequent on the process of compelling the attendance of members at that unreasonable and unreasonable hour. Mr. Maury is said to be badly hurt. He was near losing his life by being knocked through the window; but his adversary, it is said, saved him by clutching the hair of his head with his left hand, while he struck him with his right."

Such conduct deserves the reprobation of every honest man, who has the least respect for his country and her sacred institutions.

The Cause Why!—Some little surprise was manifested at the resignation of Robert T. Lytle of Cincinnati, as Surveyor General of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin; but the report of the committee on claims on his case, made to the House, June 7th, gives a pertinent reason for this immaculate Sub-Treasurer's given up office. That report shows him to be a public defaulter in the sum of *thirty-three thousand dollars!* Mr Haines, his brother-in-law, and one of Mr. Lytle's securities, has received the appointment, on the principle psobably that to the family "belong the spoils!" Another practical illustration of the operation of the Sub-Treasury scheme! *Cleveland Herald.*

How is this?—Since Gov. Branch has consented to run for the Gubernatorial chair of this state, we are surprised to find his name announced in the Tallahassee Floridian of the 7th, as a candidate for the Convention to be held in Florida to establish a State Government. That paper says: "We are authorised to announce the following gentlemen as candidates for the State Convention, from their respective counties:" It then gives a list of candidates for the counties of Leon, Gadsden and Jefferson; and among those announced for the first named county, we find the name of Gov. John Branch.

Strange Alliance.—Less than two years since, the "*Catiline*" of the South, in venting his bitterness against the present highest dignitary of the land, in the Senate Chamber, compared him to the most subtle of all the animals of the forest. (the fox.)

But recently, the former was compared in the other quarter of the Capitol, to the most ravenous and greedy of all the animals of the forest. (the wolf.)

As strange as it may seem, the two individuals, thus compared, are now travelling side by side beating up the bushes for Sub-Treasury game.

How long will it be, before they will be acting the parts of the Lion and Unicorn "fighting for the crown."

According to the organ of one of the actors, he is soon to be brought out as the candidate of the Sub-Treasury *Calhoun* State Right party of the South for the Presidency. *Madisonian.*

From the Fayetteville Observer.

THE GREENSBOROUGH CONVENTION

From one of our delegates who has returned from this meeting, we learn the cheering fact, that a warm interest is felt in all that part of the state, on the subject of Internal Improvements generally, and of any scheme especially which will serve to concentrate our trade within our own state. The best results are anticipated from the Convention, not only on account of the mass of information which was elicited, in regard to our own resources, but from the action of the Convention recommended to be held at Raleigh during the sitting of the next Legislature. It is very evident that the people of North Carolina are not satisfied with their present condition; and the only mode in which we can hope to improve it, is to agitate the subject, by Conventions and otherwise, until the proper influence is exerted upon the people and the Legislature, and something effectual is undertaken and carried forward. The state has the means, and the people have the means and the credit, to do every thing they will. Let something be done; above all, let the doors to Western North Carolina be unlocked.

The following Delegates appeared and took seats, viz:—

From Wilmington.—Dr. Fredrick J Hill and Wm. C. Lord.

Fayetteville—Charles T. Haigh, Chs. P. Mallette, and Covington J. Cirell.

Guilford County—Hon. J. M. Dick, John M. Morehead, Andrew Lindsay, Henry Humphreys, John A. Foulks, Wilson Hill, Charles Benbow, Jos. Gibson, Nathan Hunt, Jr., John A. Gilmer, S. J. M. Lindsay, Daniel Clapp, Nathan Mendenhall, Jona. W. Fields, Dr. David Worth, Dr. S. G. Coffin and Jesse Thompson.

Chatham County—Henry A. London, John H. Haughton, and Benjamin Houze.

Randolph—General Alex'r Gray, Jesse Harper, Henry B. Elliot, Jonathan Redding, Dr. Jonathan Worth, Jesse Walker, and Hugh McCain.

Davie County—Gen. Jas. Cook, Col. Giles, W. Pearson, Jacob Waynesburg, L. M. Gilbert, John Tillet, G. A. Miller, J. L. Clemmons.

Salisbury—Dr. Pleasant Henderson, Charles Partee, Col. Robert Macnamara, Maj. John Beard, Jr., Wm. Lock.

Lexington—Henry M. Dusenberry, Robert Foster, and Roswell A. King.

Hillsborough—Henry K. Nash, and John Cameron.

Rockingham County—Jos. A. Twitchell.

Whole number of Delegates present, 50.

Gov. Dudley addressed the Convention at length on the subject of Internal Improvement, the resources of the state, the direction of its trade, the different schemes for bettering our condition, &c. Whilst awarding the proper meed of praise to other works, the Governor dwelt particularly on the importance of opening the trade of the West to our own ports, by a Rail Road to strike the navigable waters at the highest point. He drew a comparison between the expense of water transportation, where that was to be had, and any other mode; and hence urged the pre-eminent importance of a Road from the West to Fayetteville, the head of navigation. We understand that the speech abounded with valuable statistical information, and sound and patriotic views, and was highly gratifying to a large assemblage of people.

On motion of Dr. Frederick J. Hill.

Resolved, That a committee on the Statistics of the State be appointed, to be composed of one delegate from each representation.

The several delegations selected Messrs. William C. Lord, Charles T. Haigh, H. A. London, Gen. Gray, Col. Pearson, Col. Macnamara, R. A. King, Henry K. Nash, and J. A. Twitchell.

On motion of Gen. James Cook,

Resolved, That a General Committee be appointed, to consist of one delegate from each county represented in this Convention, to whom shall be referred all propositions in relation to Internal Improvements, which may be submitted, and report thereon to this Convention, as soon as may be practicable.

Messrs. Nathan Mendenhall, Charles P. Mallett, Dr. F. J. Hill, J. H. Haughton, Dr. J. Worth, Gen. Cook, Maj. Beard, H. R. Dusenberry, John Cameron, and J. A. Twitchell, were selected.

On motion of Nathan Mendenhall,

Resolved, That it be referred to the General Committee to report to the Convention on the advantages and disadvantages of the Ridge route from Fayetteville to the Western part of North Carolina.

On motion of John H. Haughton, Esq.,

Resolved, That the advantages and disadvantages of the several routes for a Central Rail Road be referred to the General Committee, to report thereon to this Convention.

On motion of Gen. Jas. Cook,

Resolved, That the General Committee be instructed to inquire into and report upon the best means for raising funds, to be expended on objects of Internal Improvement; and further, that said Committee be instructed to inquire into and report upon the expediency of the State embarking in a general system of Internal Improvements.

On motion of John H. Haughton, esq.

Resolved, That the Committee appointed on the Statistics of the State of North Carolina be instructed to take into consideration and report thereon, the advantages and disadvantages of the town of Wilmington, as connected with a direct trade between the South and foreign ports.

On the assembling of the Convention on Thursday morning, the General Committee, in which the whole subject had been thoroughly discussed, made a report, without recommending any specific work, not because of any clashing of interests, but simply for the purpose of leaving the whole subject open for the Convention which the Committee recommended should assemble at Raleigh on the 2d Monday in December next.

John A. Gilmer, esq. of Greensborough, rose, and in an able and eloquent speech moved to amend the report by inserting a distinct recommendation of the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road.

Several other gentlemen participated in the debate, including Gen. Cook, John W. Morehead, N. Mendenhall, Col. Pearson, Maj. Beard, J. H. Haughton, and Dr. J. Worth.

Finally, the amendment was *unanimously adopted.*

Wm. C. Lord, Esq. from the Committee on Statistics, made, as we learn, a very interesting report, which we hope to publish at an early day.

The Convention adjourned on Thursday afternoon, leaving the impression upon the minds of its members, that the ball is once more put in motion, which must lead to a change in our condition. So may it be!

Anecdote of John Rogers.—The following pleasant anecdote, illustrative of God's holy care over his faithful servants, is taken from an English publication. There is no doubt of its authenticity.

The Rev. John Rogers, and several of his hearers, were once summoned to appear before Sir Richard Craddock, a justice of the peace, for worshipping God according to the dictates of their conscience. While they were waiting in the great hall, expecting to be called upon, a little girl, six or seven years of age, who was Sir Richard's grand daughter, happened to come into the hall; she looked at Mr. Rogers, and was much taken with his venerable appearance. Being naturally fond of children, he took her upon his knee, caressed her, and gave her some sweetmeats. The child being a particular favorite of her grandfather, had acquired so great an ascendancy over him that he could deny her nothing, and possessing too violent a spirit to bear contradiction, she was indulged in every thing she wanted. At one time, when she had been contradicted, she ran a pen-knife into her arm, to the great danger of her life.

This ungovernable spirit was in the present instance overruled for good.

While sitting upon Mr. Rogers' knee, eating the sweetmeats, she looked earnestly at him, and asked, "what are you here for, sir?" "I believe your grandfather is going to send me and my friends to jail." Upon this she ran up to the chamber where Sir Richard was, and knocking with her head and heels till she got in, she said to him, "What are you going to do with my good old gentleman in the hall?" "That's nothing to you," said he: "get about your business." "But I won't," said she: "he tells me that you are going to send him and his friends to jail, and if you do send them, I'll drown myself in the pond as soon as they are gone: I will indeed."

When he saw the child thus peremptory, it shook his resolution, and induced him to abandon his design. Taking the mittimus in his hand he went down into the hall, and thus addressed these good men: "I had here made out your mittimus to send you all to jail, as you deserve, but at my grandchild's request I drop the prosecution and set you all at liberty." They all bowed and thanked his worship. But Mr. Rogers, going to the child, laid his hand upon her head, and lifting up his eyes to heaven, said, "God bless you, my dear child! May the blessing of that God whose cause you have now pleaded, though you know him not, be upon you in life, at death, and to all eternity!" The prayer of the good old man was heard, and many years after was graciously answered in her conversion to God.

An additional fact may increase the interest of this anecdote. A son of Dr. Rogers, who was, years after this, participating the politeness and hospitality of a pious lady, related at dinner the above incidents of his father, for the entertainment of the company. When he was through, the lady said, "Are you the son of that Dr. Rogers?" He answered yes. She replied, "I am that little girl."

Three young ladies named Cozzens, were drowned near West Point a short time since, while bathing in the North river. Two of the ladies were bathing on a perfectly safe beach, the third was reading on a bank, when one of the Hudson river steamboats passed up the river, the surge or swell created by the steamboat reaching the shore, lifted up the young ladies, and receding, carried them off—they shrieked, and the eldest sister plunging in to their rescue, the whole three were washed away.

The Rebuilding of the City.—It is cheering indeed to see the number of brick buildings now in rapid progress of construction in King Street.—That ancient mart promises to lift itself from its ashes in renovated beauty, and, thanks to the *brick law*, with added durability.

Charleston Courier.

A rolling stone gathers no moss.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Tuesday, July 24.

REPUBLICAN WHIG TICKET
FOR GOVERNER,

EDWARD B. DUDLEY.

Election, August 9, 1838.

State Legislature

In this county, the following gentlemen are before the people as candidates for seats in the State Legislature, viz.

WHIGS.

Senate—Hugh Waddell, esq.

Commons—Willie P. Mangum, William A. Graham, John Boon, and Charles W. Johnston, esqrs.

VAN BUREN.

Senate—Gen. Joseph Allison.

Commons—Col. John Stockard, Col. Herbert Sims, Col. Benjamin Trollinger, and Dr. Julius Bracken.

James C. Turrentine is a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff for the county of Orange.

We cannot refrain from expressing the hope that the Gubernatorial canvass will be conducted with a due regard to the character and feelings of the distinguished individuals who are candidates for that office; and that the press of North Carolina will set an example in this respect, worthy of imitation and praise.

Our position in regard to the election of Governor is well known. We do not regret that position, nor recall a single sentence we have uttered on the subject—we were sustained, too, by an array of patriotism and intelligence that does honor to the Democratic ranks. But we find Mr. Branch before the people as the Democratic Republican candidate for Governor, and we cannot but wish him success, and hope that the party will unite in his support. We do not conceive we have a right to object to any nomination, or to withold our support, simply because we had no agency in making it.

The above is from the Raleigh Standard. The sentiments we commend; they may be taken as strong evidence of the sterling worth of the present Executive—Edward B. Dudley. For if the nomination of an opposition by his partisans meets with so cold a reception by one so warm in the cause as the editor of that print, is it not fair to conclude that the present incumbent has faithfully discharged his duties? He has discharged them faithfully, we may with confidence assert—and the people will reward him, by a renewed expression of their confidence on the 9th of August.

We give place this week to "Mr. Bynum's triumphant! reply to Mr. Bond," as it has been termed by some of the friends of the administration. Now had *we* selected this to please some of our subscribers who wish us to "publish on both sides of the question," we should have thought ourselves liable to a charge of having procured the weakest, and most puerile effort in favor of our opponents that it was in our power to do; but, as good fortune would have it, all room for such a charge has been removed by its having been so generally fixed upon as the boast of the party. We copied it from the North Carolina Journal, an administration print, which thought it a cooler; and it has also been published in the Standard, and those received its meed of praise.

Our readers have now both sides, and we hope they will ponder well Mr. Bond's speech—and then see if Mr. Bynum disproves a single item.

Mr. Bynum has "presumed greatly upon the ignorance of the public;" for could he have supposed that a simple *denial* of Mr. Bond's facts, so fully substantiated by documents as they are, would pass with an intelligent people as a refutation? It is one thing to attempt a refutation, and another to succeed in effecting it. Mr. Bynum has made a *weak attempt*, but he has utterly failed in his design.

"With an air of triumph," Mr. Bynum makes an assertion, the falsity of which is clearly proven by the most positive evidence—to wit: that the "retrenchment and reform" contended for by the opposition party of '29 had reference to acts in contemplation, and not actually in existence! Why then was the 13,000,000 of actual expenditure rung through the land, in every variety of tone—from the big base viol to the little violin—from members of Congress down to the most insignificant party growler in the Union? Mr. Bynum must have thought the fountain of memory completely dried up, or he would not have made so unfounded an assertion before an intelligent people. "Retrenchment and reform" were the watchwords of the party. Can that be retrenched which is not in actual existence? Can a reformation be commenced before an evil exists? The people are not so easily gulled as some may suppose; and Mr. Bynum will find it a vain attempt, if he strives to impress upon them the idea that the struggle in '29 was a mere "Don Quixotte war with the wind mills"—a war with imaginary giants. The opposition party, then, were impressed with the belief that economy in the administration of our government best comported with our Republican institutions. This was one of the landmarks of the party. Mr. B. may term it a picayune business if he please—but this will not change the principle. The people knew their aim; and having turned out those whose extravagance they condemned, they naturally looked for "retrenchment and reform" by their successors. They have been deceived—grossly deceived—and a like expulsion will be the fate of their deceivers.

While Mr. Bynum tacitly acknowledges that some extravagance may have been practised, he endeavors to avoid the odium that must follow, by striving to throw the blame on the Whigs. In whose hands has the power rested for the last eight years; and especially for the year in which 39,000,000! were appropriated for expenditure? In those of the administration—they having a majority in both Houses. And are they not responsible for the extravagance that has been practised? Most certainly they are. The people can distinguish chalk from cheese, and we are sure they will not be deceived by this miserable subterfuge.

We suggest the above hints of the true facts of the case to our readers, to refresh their recollection of the past. We must conclude this article (already too much extended) by remarking that Mr. Bynum seems disposed to taunt the representatives of the people for their impotency, by his bravado about a scalding committee. Of what avail is it to appoint *scalding* committees, if the *bugs* are protected from their search by the Executive and his friends in power? The impediments thrown in the way of those who were appointed at the session of Congress before the last, were enough to paralize all efforts at exposure. But abuses have been shown to exist—the proof is undeniable. A reformation has been commenced in the defeat of the sub-Treasury project; and we hope the day is not far distant when it will be completely effected.

Virginia.—The Election in Buckingham county, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Col. Jones, has resulted in the choice of Mr. Kyle (Whig) by a majority of 165 votes, over Mr. Gooch (Loco-Foco.) The Election, it is said, was vigorously contested; and the *increased* Whig majority (nearly doubled since the Spring Election) is, we suppose, to be taken as a confirmation of the Enquirer's predicted "re-action." This result gives the Whigs a majority of *two*, on joint ballot, exclusive of the Conservative, many of whom will co operate with the Whigs.

Another Whig Victory.—The election in the state of Louisiana terminated on the 4th inst. in a complete victory for the Whigs. The Governor, a large majority in the Legislature, and the whole delegation to Congress, are Whigs.

In consequence of our absence for the last two weeks, and the misconduct and neglect of a temporary assistant, the publication of this number of our paper has been greatly delayed. We shall make an effort soon to regain the time.

The Elizabethtown (Ten.) Republican says it is reported that the Steamboat Knoxville collapsed her boiler in the Tennessee River, by which accident five hundred Cherokee Indians lost their lives. Subsequent accounts contradict this report.

New Bank in New York.—J. D. Beers as President, and Myndert Van Schaick as Vice Presiden, are to preside over the N. American Trust and Banking Company; which is formed under the general banking law, and which is to have a capital of $50,000,000. This, in the end, it is said, is to be the New York Bank of the United States, and the rival of the Pennsylvania Bank of the United States.

Senator Strange—We understand this gentleman will certainly resign his seat in the Senate at the end of the present, or before the commencement of the next session of Congress. In confirmation of this intention, letters *intended to be strictly confidential*, have issued from head quarters, and been plentifully distributed among the leaders of the Administration party in the state, announcing the prospective resignation, and enjoining all diligence in the party to obtain a majority in the Legislature, that the vacancy may be filled as Van Buren & Co. direct.

Newbern Spectator.

Notes of the Old Bank of the United States.—A gentleman who arrived in this place with his family, a few days ago, from New Orleans, informs us (says the Delaware Journal) that without these notes he should have experienced the greatest embarrassment, from the impossibility of using the notes of local banks at any distance from where they were issued. That United States Bank notes—those which an enlightened Congress have made it a penitentiary offence to issue—smoothed down every difficulty, and were every where received as readily as gold and silver. But of what importance are the interests or convenience of the people, to men who legislate for the mere purpose of keeping up a party excitement, and sustaining a desperate cause! *National Intelligencer.*

Captain Gwynne, commanding the steamboat Telegraph in the service of the United States, on Lake Ontario, nearly succeeded in capturing Bill Johnson, "the pirate of the lakes," with his whole gang, on Wednesday last. Information had been obtained of the haunts of Johnson, and with a party of British soldiers, Captain Gwynne and his men made arrangements to surround the house and secure the whole gang, but the two parties not approaching simultaneously, the whole gang, with the exception of two men, escaped. Johnson's famous twelve-oared boat, and a quantity of arms and ammunition, were secured. The two who were taken, were brought to Sackett's Harbor.

The following very complimentary article, showing what Virgina has already accomplished, and what it is still in her power to accomplish, from her unbounded resources, and the enterprize and industry of her citizens, we extract from the New York Evening Star of the 13th July:

"*Virginia* promises to take rank as a manufacturing state. In the towns of Wheeling, Petersburg, Richmond, Fredericksburg, Lynchburg and Kanawha alone, eleven millions of dollars are invested in manufactories—of which Wheeling has 136 establishments and 1700 hands—the chief articles iron castings, iron nails and glass ware. In Petersburg five cotton and one woollen factory, a foundry and several large flour mills and tobacco factories. In Richmond do. In Ferdericksburg and Falmouth, iron and woollen factories and flour mills. In many counties are large iron establishments for pig and bar iron, this state abounding in that metal."

Bonnets.—The Editor of the New York Gazette complains loudly of the bonnets worn by the ladies of Gotham at concerts and other places of amusement. He says [here we think he exaggerates somewhat] "some of the bonnet are nearly large enough for a concert room, and are thorough extinguishers of every body's satisfaction, including the wearer's themselves.

Conundrum.—Why is a newspaper like a tooth brush? D'ye give it up? Because every body should have one of his own, and not borrow his neighbor's.

Elections to take place this summer and fall.

Louisiana, 1st Monday in July.
Illinois, 1st Monday in August.
Missouri, 1st Monday in August.
North Carolina, 2d Thursday in Aug.
Vermont, 1st Tuesday in September.
Maine, 2d Monday in September.
Georgia, 1st Monday in October.
Arkansas, 1st Monday in October.
South Carolina, 2d Monday in October.
New Jersey, 2d Tuesday in October.
Pennsylvania, 2d Tuesday in October.
Ohio, 2d Tuesday in October.
New York, 1st Monday in November.
Massachusetts, 2d Monday in Nov.
Delaware, 2d Tuesday in November.
The election in Louisiana commenced July 2d, and continued three days.

Atrocious Murder.—We are informed that a most foul and horrid murder was committed in Pope county, Arkansas, on the 4th June (ult.) on the body of his wife by *William Brown*, formerly of Cabarrus county, in this state. Brown was alone with his family. His wife was driven outside of the dwelling, and her husband presented a gun through the crack of the house at her, when his wife exclaimed, "you are not going to shoot me, are you?" and ran to the other side of the house, when he again presented the instrument of death, and deliberately short three large balls in her breast, when she staggered a few feet and immediately fell and expired. The children, who were large enough to do so, ran off and brought in the nearest neighbours, who found him in the house, with the dead body lying on a bed, and the fiendlike husband sitting by, wholly unconcerned! He was immediately arrested and put in custody. This horrid deed was perpetrated without any cause, except what was to be found in the malignity of the heart of this demon in human shape.

Mrs. Brown was the only child of George Klutts, esq. of Concord, North Carolina, upon whom and his wife, this sad catastrophe brings a sore affliction in their old age. The deceased had received much care and attention from her fond parents, in early life, who had this only and favorite child on whom to centre their hopes and affections. She was educated at Salem, in this state, and shortly after married him, who had destroyed her peace when living, and is guilty of her blood when dead. Instead of finding domestic happiness, to gain which she even incurred, for a while, the displeasure of her parents in her marriage, she became the victim of the most dreadful cruelty. But the misery she endured in married life, did not prevent the exercise of those qualities of the heart that endeared her to all her friends and acquaintances. As a wife and mother she was exemplary—as a friend and neighbor she was universally respected: she was a member of the Presbyterian Church. About a year since she removed to Arkansas with him, who, instead of being her protector, has become her murderer, and render motherless, and worse than fathrless, six small children!

Brown was intemperate! and this pernicious vice and the brutal ferocity of his temper, are the causes of this bloody murder. *Corolina Watchman.*

Mexican Blockade—The French blockade of Mexico excites jealousy in England. The London Courier says:

"England and the United States are equally interested in looking at this affair with some jealousy. The trickery by which the Duke of Wellington was imposed on, when a French fleet was sent to Algiers to demand satisfaction for an affront offered to a Consul, ought not to be forgotten. If the French obtain possession of a stronghold on the Mexican coast, it will be no easy matter to induce them to relinquish it; and with the half civilized Mexicans for their neighbors, there will never be a difficulty in finding pretexts for new demands of satisfaction. Mexico might then become as completely a French possession as Algiers is now, for there would be immediately a strong colonization party in the Chambers."

Wastefulness.—How often men are seen to be utterly careless, of that which cost them nothing to possess, and which they think will continue in their possession as a matter of course! So they act in respect to the things of the greatest as well as the least importance.

One man had property which he did nothing towards accumulating, which was left him by industrious and careful ancestors, and which he may therefore consider as independent of his own agency as though it had been created and placed in his hands by the utterance of a voice from heaven. Hence, as he had nothing to do in acquiring it, he may be disposed to do nothing towards using it for a good purpose. He may be utterly insensible to every obligation arising out of such inheritance. By his improvidence he permits what would be a blessing to become a curse,

Another man more reckless still, appears to have a similar view of his own life. As he had no concern in coming into possession of existence, so he manifests no concern about improving it, and rendering it valuable. He has no solicitude to save for any worthy objects its moments, its days, its months, its years. He throws them away as if he considered them the merest trifles, or as if he had an inexhaustible treasure of them.

Landmark.

Weekly Almanac.

JULY.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.	D. H. M.	
19 Thursday,	4 56	7 4	Full	7 9 1	1 month
20 Friday,	4 57	7 3	Last	14 4 19	3 month
21 Saturday,	4 57	7 3	New	21 9 4	6 month
22 Sunday,	4 58	7 2	First	29 0 37	after.
23 Monday,	4 59	7 1			
24 Tuesday,	5 0	7 0			
25 Wednesday	5 0	7 0			

Religious Notice.

A CAMP-MEETING will commence at Pleasant Green, seven miles south east from Hillsborough, on Friday the 10th August next.

July 19. 29—

HOUSE and LOT FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale my House and Lot at Hillsborough, containing about four acres of land. Persons desirous of purchasing, could not probably be as well suited in a summer residence at this place, for an equal or proportional price, in regard to neighborhood, water, and pleasantness of location.

P. H. MANGUM.

July 21. 29—

Public Sale.

THE HOUSE and premises at present occupied by Mrs. Ann Bannon, in the town of Hillsborough, situated on the main street two doors above Mr. Palmer's Hotel, will be offered for sale to the highest bidder, on the day of the August elections.

Terms made known on the day of sale, and a perfect warranty title given.

WM. E. ANDERSON.

July 17, 1838. 29—

Ladies' Shoes.

THE Subscribers have just received a fresh assortment of Ladies Shoes and Slippers, of the best Philadelphia manufacture.

O. F. LONG, & Co.

July 12. 28—

O. F. Long, & Co., have also on hand,

50 Sacks of Salt,
20 Boxes Hull's Patent Candles,
3 Boxes Sperm Candles, &c.,

all of which they will sell on the best terms

July 12. 21—

The Matchless Sanative,

AN advertisement for which fills the two subsequent columns, is for sale at Mudlick Post Office, Chatham county by

ROBERT WOODY,

Agent for the sale of the same.

☞ N. B. A fresh supply just received.

June 27. 29—3m

GOELICKE'S Matchless Sanative.

DR. LOUIS OFFON GOELICKE, M. D. of Germany (Europe,) belongs the imperishable honor of adding a NEW and PRECIOUS doctrine to the Science of Medicine—a doctrine which, though vehemently opposed by some of the faculty, (of which he is a valuable member,) he proves to be as well founded in truth as any doctrine of Holy Writ—a doctrine, upon the verity of which are suspended the lives of millions of our race, and which he boldly challenges his opposers to refute. viz. *Consumption is a disease always occasioned by a disordered state of Vis Vitæ (or Life Principle) of the human body:* ☞ *often secretly lurking in the system for years before there is the least complaint of the Lungs*—☜ *and which may be as certainly though not so quickly cured, as a common cold or a single headache.* An invaluably precious doctrine this, as it imparts an important lesson to the *apparently healthy* of both sexes, teaching them that this insidious foe may be an unobserved inmate of their "clayey houses" even while they imagine themselves secure from its attacks; teaching them that the great secret in the art of preserving health is to pluck out the disease while in the blade, and not wait till the full grown ear.

This illustrious benefactor of man is also entitled to the unfeigned gratitude of the world, for the invention of his

MATCHLESS SANATIVE,

whose healing fiat may justly claim for it such a title, since it has so signally triumphed over our great common enemy,

CONSUMPTION,

both in the first and last stages—a medicine which has thoroughly filled the vacuum in the Materia Medica, and thereby proved itself the

CONQUEROR OF PHYSICIANS;

a medicine, for which all mankind will have abundant cause to bless the beneficent hand of a kind Providence—a medicine, whose wonderous virtues have been so glowingly portrayed even by some of our clergy, in their pastoral visits to the sick chamber; by which means they often become the happy instruments of changing despondency into hope, sickness into health, and sadness of friends into joyfulness

GOELICKE'S

Matchless Sanative,

is obtained equally from the vegetable, animal and mineral kingdoms, and thus possesses a three fold power; and though designed as a remedy for Consumption solely, is possessed of a mysterious influence over many diseases of the human system—is a medicine which bears to be valued by Physicians, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many whom they had resigned to the grasp of the Insatiable Grave.

DOSE of the Sanative, for adults, one drop; for children, a half drop; and for infants, a quarter drop; the directions explain the manner of taking a half or quarter drop.

PRICE—Three and one third rix dollars ($2 50) per half ounce.

All persons who live in unhealthey climates, whether hot or cold—all operatives and others connected with manufactories, and all who lead sedentary and inactive lives, are exposed to various insidious maladies, which may be silently preying upon their constitutions while their countenances wear the glow of health, and while they suspect no danger nigh—maladies which an *occasional* use of the Sanative would check in the bud.

The patient, while using the medicine, should eat and drink (in kind, not quantity) whatever the APPETITE dictates, and not be compelled to force down, against nature, every medley which the tenderest friends and kindest nurses often imprudently recommend. NATURE IS THE GREAT PHYSICIAN, (the doctor and nurse only her servants); and it we would profit by her advice, we must adhere strictly to her infallible recipe. If she order for the patient water, porter, or hock, *obey her; if she direct* fish, fowl, eggs, or a beef steak, *regard her voice.* In other words, the patient should eat and drink whatever his *appetite* craves, not forgetting to be "temperate in all things."

In burning fevers, mock not the patient's instinctive call for cooling drink by simply moistening (?) his parched lips, but place by his bedside a vessel of water, put into his hands a cup, and let him slake his thirst at pleasure. This is reason, this is common sense; this is nature.

A CERTIFICATE

From three members of the MEDICAL PROFESSION in Germany, in Europe.

We, the undersigned, practitioners of medicine in Germany, are well aware, that by our course we may forfeit the friendship of some of the faculty, but not of its benevolent members, who are uninfluenced by selfish motives. Though we shall refrain from an expression of our opinion, either of the soundness, or unsoundness of Dr. Goelicke's *new doctrine*, we are happy to say that we deem his Sanative too valuable not to be generally known; for what our eyes behold and our ears hear, we must believe.

We hereby state, that when Dr. Louis Offon Goelicke first came before the German public, as the pretended discoverer of a new doctrine and a new medicine, we held him in the highest contempt, believing and openly pronouncing him to be a base impostor and the prince of quacks. But, on hearing so much said about the Sanative, against and for it, we were induced, from motives of curiosity merely, to make trial of its reputed virtues upon a number of our most hopeless patients; and we now deem it our bounden duty (even at the expense of our self interest) publicly to acknowledge its mighty efficacy, in curing not only consumption, but other fearful maladies, which we have heretofore believed incurable. Our contempt for the discoverer of this medicine was at once swallowed up in our utter astonishment at these unexpected results; and as amends for our abuse of him, we do frankly confess to the world, that we believe him a philanthropist, who does honor to the profession and to our country, which gave him birth.

The recent adoption of this medicine into some of our European Hospitals is a sufficient guaranty that it performs all its promises. It needed not our testimony, for wherever it is used, it is its own best witness. HERMAN ETMULLER, M. D.
WALTER VAN GAULT, M. D.
ADOLPHUS WERNER, M. D.

MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

DAVID S ROWLAND, the General American Agent for this mighty medicine (invented by the immortal Goelicke of Germany,) has great pleasure in publishing the following highly important letter from a respectable gentleman in New York, which he has received, with many others of a similar character—also very interesting intelligence from several of his agents, as will be seen below—which, together with the certificate from three eminent German physicians must forever establish the character of the Sanative as being without a parallel in the history of medicine.

Testimony No. 1.

A letter from H. F. Sherwood, esq of N. York.

New York, October 9, 1837

Dr. D. S. Rowland,—Sir: About the middle of July last, I accidently noticed in a newspaper the advertisement of the Matchless Sanative, for which I perceived you were agent, and which professed to be a sovereign remedy for Consumption.

As my wife was then fast wasting away with this dreadful disease, and as our family physician was daily and anxiously endeavoring to restore her to health without success, I stepped over to his house, and asked him if he had any objections to her taking this medicine. He replied, that "he was perfectly willing Mrs. Sherwood should take that or any other medicine she might choose, but he thought it could do her no good, as *her lungs were rapidly consuming and no human means could save her.*" Still as a drowning person will catch at a straw, and the Sanative being recommended by three physicians who had used it in their practice, she concluded to give it a trial. I sent and purchased a vial, which she commenced taking three times a day, giving a free indulgence to her appetite according to the directions. By pursuing this course, *she suffered considerably for the first eight or ten days*, but was shortly able to eat and drink freely, without the least inconvenience.

Within four weeks from her first using the medicine, her feeble and wasted frame began to put on new strength, and she has been gaining from day to day until the present moment, to the utter astonishment of our family physician and friends. She is now enjoying a comfortable (though not perfect) state of health, is able to be about the house and to attend church.

Mrs. Sherwood and myself are both fully of the opinion, and so are all who know her remarkable case, that *she owes her life to the Sanative alone;* and as there are probably many consumptive persons in the United States, who have not yet heard of this medicine, measures ought speedily to be adopted to have it more generally known.

A number of persons in this neighborhood, I understand, are taking it for other serious complaints, with very great benefit. I think of going to the South, with my family, sometime this fall, and in case I do, I will proclaim the virtues of the Sanative in that quarter: for although some of the physicians here are actively opposed to it, I do sincerely believe it saved my wife from an opening grave.

If you think this letter will serve the public good, you are at liberty to publish it. Respectfully, &c.

H. F. SHERWOOD.

Testimony No. 2.

GERMAN SANATIVE.

Extract from the Essex Register, published in Salem, Massachusetts.

The Agents for the sale of this invaluable medicine in this city, have in their possession statements of many instances which have already voluntarily been made to them of benefit resulting from its use. Inquirers can be directed to the individuals by calling at the Book-store of the Agents.

IVES & JEWETT, 193 Essex street

Testimony No. 3.

From the Boston Morning Post.

THE MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

By an article in our paper to day, it will be seen that this medicine has lost none of its virtues by crossing the Atlantic—for it appears to be working similar cures in America to those which have astonished Europe.

WAR! WAR!! WAR!!!

BETWEEN

"Physicins and the Matchless Sanative."

1. Why are some of the American Physicians making such strong efforts to PUT DOWN the Matchless Sanative? Let the public answer.

2. Why did the German Physicians at first OPPOSE Dr. Goelicke, and afterwards acknowledge him to be a GREAT BENEFACTOR to mankind? Let the public answer.

3. What medicine HAS cured, IS curing, and WILL cure obstinate diseases which the physicians CANNOT cure? Let facts answer.

4 What kind of apple trees are STONED and CLUBBED? Let farmers answer.

5 Why are physicians constantly PELTING the Sanative and saying nothing against OTHER medicines? Let their day book answer.

6 How did Dr. Adams attempt to convince Mr. Webster, who had bought a phial of the Sanative for a member of his family, that it was a DANGEROUS medicine? Let one of the daily papers answer. "The recent experiment which Dr. Adams tried with the Matchless Sanative, in giving a large dose to a dog, WITHOUT KILLING HIM, clearly proves that the Sanative was made to CURE and not to Kill.

7 Why do some physicians SECRETLY buy the Sanative and MIX it with their own medicines, which they use in their daily practice? Answer—that they may have the CREDIT of the CURES.

8. Why is a sick young man belonging to one of the first families in Boston, now using the Sanative without letting the attending physicians KNOW it? The recovery of his HEALTH will shortly answer.

9. Why are physicians trying to persuade agents to give up SELLING the Sanative? Answer—they know, if it should be for sale in every town in America, they would be obliged to resort to SOME OTHER BUSINESS or else STARVE

10. Why will the Matchless Sanative soon be the ONLY medicine used throughout the world? Let PHYSICIANS answer.

11 Why did a certain physician try to HIRE an Editor of a paper to write against the Sanative? Let his CONSCIENCE answer.

The above precious medicine (the original discovery of Dr. LOUIS O. GOELICKE, of Germany,) is for sale, wholesale and retail, in Boston, by D. S. ROWLAND, General American Agent for the discoverer, where numerous letters, certifying the good effects of the medicine, may be seen.

Also for sale by retail, in most of the towns in America.

☞ In places where there is no Agent, the Postmaster or any Storekeeper who shall write to the General Agent at Boston, will immediately be appointed an Agent.

GAB. B. LEA, *Agent,*
Pleasant Grove, Orange N. C.

May 24. 91—3m

Interesting Anecdote.—The N. York Express, speaking of the late Clay meeting in that city gives the following:

Among the interesting incidents of the evening, was a short address from the Hon. Peter R. Livingston. "I am" said the old gentleman, "a man 71 years of age. I know I have lost all the enthusiasm and spirit of youth, and claim nothing of that eloquence that touches the heart, or arouses passion. Experience is all I have more than you all." In the course of his remarks he said, that, after the last war, he dined with Mr. Madison; and when in coversation about that war with him Mr. Madison said, "Mr. Clay was the Hercules that carried us through it, and I owe him eternal thanks for his service to the administration. These were times when the country could not have been roused but for him." Mr. Livingston afterwards spoke of a conversation a brother of his (now dead) had with Mr. Clay previous to Mr. Clay's offering his resolution against Gen. Jackson for his conduct in the Seminole war. "My brother," said Mr. L. "advised Mr. Clay not to present that resolution. It cannot pass he reasoned: Gen. Jackson is too popular, and offering it is a great injury to you." "I know it will not pass," answered Mr. Clay, "I know it is unpopular now, but I will show a military chieftain, in this early age of the republic, that if a gross violation of the public laws passes uncondemned, I wish to stamp it upon the public records. I will take the verdict of posterity upon it."

A Yankee Trick—An eastern pedlar greatly desired accommodation for the night at a tavern in the south part of Virginia; but from the prejuice frequently existing against this class, our host for a long time refused. At last consented, on condition that the pedlar should play him a Yankee trick before he left him. The offer was accepted. On rising in the morning, Jonathan carefully secured the coverlet of the bed, which among other articles he pressed the landlady to purchase. The low price of the above operated at once upon the latter, who insisted that her husband should buy it, adding that it would match her's exactly. Jonathan took his money, mounted his cart, and had got fairly under way, when our host called to him that he had forgotten the Yankee trick he was to play him. O never mind, says Jonathan, you will find out soon enough.

The biter Bit.—"I say, neighbor Snobbs, if you don't keep your hens out of my garden, I'll shoot them."

"Very well, Doolittle, shoot away; only, if you kill any of *my hens*, throw them over into my yard."

Crack went the old fowling piece, morning after morning, and the large fat hens were pitched into neighbor Snobb's yard like rain. After a fortnight or more, Doolittle discovered that Snobb's never had any hens, and that he had been shooting his own, they having broken out of his own henroop. *N. O. Pic.*

Good Advice.—A certain Surgeon Dentist of this city, who is not quite a span for Big Dibk, was called upon by a person of great maxillary dimensions, for his assistance to dislodge a tooth, which had begun to raise a mutiny among his nerves. The patient being seated on the floor, so as to accommodate his length to that of the doctor, began to open his head nearly in manner and form of an old fashioned fall-back chaise; and the astonished operator, who stood before him fearing there might be a second edition of Jonah, exclaimed, with terror in his countenance, "you need not extend your jaws any further, for I intend to stand on the *outside* while I extract the tooth."

An Irishman's Reply.—Lord St. John being sometume ago in want of a servant, an Irishman offered his service, but being asked what countryman he was, answered an Englishman. "Where was you born?" said his lordship. "In Ireland an' plaze your worship," said the man. "How then can you be an Englishman?" said his lordship. "My lord," replied the man. "sposen I was born in a stable, that's no razen I sould be a horse."

An Irish Druinmer, whose round and rosy cheeks gave notice that he now and then indulged in a noggin of *right good poteen*, was accosted by the inspecting general. "What makes your face so red, sir?" "Plaze your honor replied Pat, I always blushes when I spake to a General officer.

When Oliver Cromwell first coined money, an old cavalier, looking on one of the new pieces, read the inscription on one side, "God with us," and on the other "The Commonwealth of England." "I see," said he "that God and the Commonwealth are on different sides."

A fellow got into a passion and challenged a gentleman who refused the card. "Then I'll gazette you." "Go ahead," said the gentleman, "I would rather fill two gazettes than one coffin.

Influence of Woman.—When we reflect on the condition of woman and their relation to society, we cannot help perceiving the immense influence they possess and exert in all civilized nations. "Men make laws, but women make manners," has long since become an adage; and if it is true that laws are ineffectual, where the manners and customs of a people are opposed to them, we shall see the high value we should set on female education.

Every thing is to be gained, and nothing lost, by learning a boy a good trade. If the lad has no genius for a more elevated pursuit, he is at least able to earn an honest livelihood at his humble but by no means discreditable vocation—and if he has genius, the trade will not curb, cripple or stifle it no more than a passing cloud obscure the natural brightness of the sun. Look through the country and examine well the history of our great men. In nine cases out of ten they are of humble parentage, and commenced life as apprentices and tradesmen. With them they imbibed habits of industry, and with habits of industry almost any thing may be accomplished. Without them nothing. There never was a truer or more beautiful aphorism—"Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." Bring up your children in idleness and they may become beggars—learn them to become industrious and they may become bankers.

Absence of Mind.—An old woman who sold ale, being in church, fell a sleep during divine service, and unluckily let her old fashioned clasped Bible fall, which, making a great noise, she exclaimed, half awake, "so you jade, there's another jug broken."

The "Independent Treasury."—The following was among the toasts drunk at Coxsackie, New York, on the 4th:

The Sub-Treasury Bill was *nullified*;
The Loco Focos are mortified;
The Whigs are gratified;
And the good People are satisfied;

Important.—The Philadelphia Banks have one and all, agreed to resume specie payments on the 1st of August. Exchange on Philadelphia rose immediately to one per cent. and was in great demand. This is the most important feature in the money market that has occurred since the general suspension. The era of a return to a sound specie currency has now really commenced in earnest. All the southern banks will follow with as much rapidity as possible. *Reg.*

A great fortune is a great slavery.

Religious Notice.

THE Bulan BAPTIST ASSOCIATION will be held at Mars Hill Meeting House, two miles north of Hillsborough, commencing on Saturday before the first Sabbath in August next.

June 20. 25—

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office at Hillsborough, N. C., on the 1st day of July, 1838, which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A
Dr. John Allen
B
Mrs. Nancy Boles
W. J. Burnett
John Bird
Emeline Boykin
Ann Bannon
C
James Christie 3
P. & J. Cuningham
Sarah Cutler
L. e Carter
George Carve
Allen Cowper
Alfred Collins
John Crabtree
Abraham Crabtree
Ruben Carden
D
Matthew Durham
Dr Davidson
Timothy Donegan
Young Porch
— Dodson (Saddler)
F
Jane N. Fin'off
G
Elias Gaskill
Joseph Graham
H
Lewis Herndon
Edmund Herndon
Right House
William Horton
Mrs. Robert Harris
James H. Harrell
Eliza Ann Holt
Thos. Hastings
James H. Holcomb
Joseph D. Hughes
Joshua Horn
J
John T. Johnston 2
James Jones
Anderson Jackson
L
Fielding Lewis
Barney Lasley
Thos. F. Lowery
James Long
M
Rev. John A. Miller
Joseph Marcom
James Mitchel
Richard Mabee 2
Anderson M. Moore
N
John J. Nicholson
John A. Nicholson
Presly Nelms
P
John Primrose 2
R
James Rainey
Wilson Rhea
Ann M. Rhodes
S
James Smith
Margaret Sutton
Samuel Schenbars
T
William Thomson, esq.
Tilson & Pitkin 2
Samuel Turrentine
Abel Thomson
W
William H. Woods 3
Samuel Woulds
W. Woods
Frederick Williams
John Workman, jr.
Sarah Workman
Margaret Jane Watson
Samuel Wortham
Felix Wilson
Sidney Whitted
Y
Charles A. Yates

☞ Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

THOS. CLANCY, P. M.

July 2. 27—

House and Lot in Chapel Hill---For SALE.

THE well-known Tavern House in Chapel Hill, formerly the property of Thomas D Watts, deceased, and now occupied by Miss Nancy Hillyard, is offered for sale. The property consists of a good Dwelling House and convenient out buildings, Stables, &c. and four acres of Land, with a good well of water.

For terms apply to

ALLEN PARKS.

Hillsborough, July 3. 27—

Found,

ON the town commons, a Fine Gold Guard Watch Seal or Key. The owner can have it, by proving property, and paying for this advertisement.

Inquire at this Office.

July 4. 27—

Stray.

TAKEN up by John Christopher, living sixteen miles north from Hillsborough, and entered on the Stray Book of Orange county, a Dark Bay MARE, black mane and tail, small star in her face, four feet ten and a quarter inches high, twelve years old this spring. Valued at twenty-five dollars.

JOHN A. FAUCETT, *Ranger.*

July 5. 27—

Hillsborough Female SEMINARY.

THE Fall Session of this institution will commence July 19th. The Terms of Tuition (payable in advance) are, as heretofore,

Fourth or Lowest Class,	$12 50
Second and Third Class,	15 00
First or Highest Class,	17 00
Ornamental Needle Work,	5 00
Drawing and Painting,	12 00
Music, on Piano or Guitar,	25 00
French,	15 00

☞ The Raleigh Star and Standard will insert three times.

June 20. 25—5w

FEMALE SCHOOL In Hillsborough.

THE Fall Session of Mrs. Burwell's School will commence on Monday the 16th of July.

TERMS—English Studies,	$17 50
French (taught by a native,)	15 00
Music,	25 00
Drawing & Painting,	10 00

REFERENCES.

Hon. F. Nash, Dr. J. Webb, } Hillsborough.
Rev. F. Nash, Lincoln, N. C.
Rev. Wm S. Plumer, Richmond, Va.
Rev. Wm. M. Atkinson, Petersburg, Va.

☞ The Newbern Spectator, Raleigh Register, and Standard, will give the above three insertions and forward their accounts to this office.

June 14. 24—

HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

THE Fall Session will commence on the 9th of August.

Classical Department Tuition 21$ per session.	W. J. Bingham, John A. Bingham.
English Department Tuition 16$ per session.	W. C. Sutton, John McAllester.
French Department Tuition 3$ per month.	Jean Odend'hal.

The students in the classical department receive regular instruction in Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Composition and Declamation, without extra charge.

P. S. The Raleigh papers will insert five times.

June 14. 24—3w

BETHMONT Female Academy.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that the exercises of this institution continue under the care of Mrs. ELIZA J. MORROW; and as she gives her vacation in the winter, the school will continue, without intermission, until November. Young ladies will be charged only from the time of admission.

The manner in which this School has been heretofore conducted is highly satisfactory, and we take great pleasure in recommending it to the patronage of parents and guardians, who intend giving their daughters and wards the advantages of a liberal education. The price of tuition is eight dollars per session. Drawing and Painting five dollars extra.

Board can be obtained in respectable families, at a short distance from the Academy, at five dollars a month.

THOMAS D. OLDHAM,
JAMES THOMPSON,
ELIJAH PICKARD.

May 29. 22—

Notice—Taxes.

I SHALL attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the Tax due for the year 1837 to wit

On Monday the 2 d of July, at Jesse Durham's.
Tuesday the 3rd, at John Newland's.
Wednesday the 4th at Ruffin's Mills.
Thursday the 5th, at Michael Albright's.
Friday the 6th, at Mrs. Mary Long's.
Saturday the 7th, at Michael Holt's
Monday the 9th, at John S. Terrentine's.
Tuesday the 10th, at George Faucett's.
Wednesday the 11th, at Chesley F Faucett's
Thursday the 12th, at James Hutchinson's.
Friday the 13th, at Andrew McCauley's
Saturday the 14th, at George A. Mebane's.
Monday the 16 h, at Hillsborough
Tuesday the 17th at Alvis Nichol s.
Wednesday the 18th, at Mrs. Lydia McKee's
Thursday the 19th, at Abner Parker's.
Friday the 20th, at William Lipscomb's.
Saturday the 21st, at Harris Wilkerson's.
Monday the 23rd, at Trice's and Pratt's.
Tuesday the 24th, at Moring's, (formerly Z. Herndon's)
Wednesday the 25th, at Wm. Trice's.
Thursday the 26th, at Chapel Hill.
Friday the 27th, at Wm H. Woods's.

☞ The Magistrates appointed to receive the list of Taxes for 1838, will attend in their respective districts at the times and places above mentioned.

JAS. C. TURRENTINE, *Sh'ff.*

June 7. 23—

China, Glass, and Queensware.

JAMES A. TAYLOR,
No. 79, *Water Street*, N. Y.
(Formerly of the firm of T. J. Barrow & Co)

BEGS respectfully to inform his friends and Merchants generally, in Virginia and N. Carolina, that he is now receiving an entire new STOCK OF GOODS, in the above line, expressly adapted to Southern trade. Every description of rich China, in setts; Cut Glass, together with a complete assortment of Common and Queensware and Stone Ware, constantly on hand, and will be offered on as good terms as they can be procured in the United States. *Liberal credit will be given when required.* Goods will be carefully packed by experienced hands. Orders, by letter, promptly attended to and faithfully executed.

The patronage of his old friends and the Mercantile community generally, in Virginia and North Carolina, is requested.

Near Old Slip, New York, June 6. 21—

Advertisement.

THE impossibility of carrying on the Watchman as it ought to be conducted while absent on collecting expeditions, and the impossibility of longer doing without the large amount due me for six years of labor, have determined me to sell the establishment at the end of the present year. The subscription list is about *eight hundred, and on the increase*, and the job printing and advertising good for at least *five hundred dollars* a year. A gentleman of talents and a sound Whig, shall have the Paper on *the most liberal terms*. I would not willingly let it go into any other service. An early application is requested.

H. C. JONES,
Editor and Proprietor.

June 27. 26—

***Blanks** for sale at this Office.*

SPRING GOODS.

O. F. LONG & Co

HAVE just received, and now offer for sale at their old stand, their Spring Supply, consisting of every variety of Goods usually kept by the merchants of this place, viz:

A Large and General Assortment of

Dry Goods, &c.

COMPRISING

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, Satinets,

FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

PRINTS,

PRINTED LAWNS & MUSLINS,

Back & Coloured Silks,

&c. &c. &c. &c.

ALSO

Hardware and Cutlery,
Shot Guns,
Hats, and Shoes,
Bonnets,
Crockery,
Cotton Yarn,
School Books, Stationary, &c.

All of which they will sell at the lowest prices for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers only.

May 8. 18—

Spring and Summer GOODS JUST RECEIVED.

THE subscriber has just received from New York a General Assortment of

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c

COMPRISING

CLOTHS, SILK GOODS, HATS, SHOES, BONNETS, CROCKERY, QUEENSWARE,

and all articles usually brought to this market, all of which will be sold low for Cash.

He is very thankful for the patronage heretofore received, and hopes his friends and the public will now give him a call.

Country produce, such as Cloth, Feathers, Tallow, and Beeswax, will be taken in exchange for Goods.

B. CHEEK.

April 27. 18—

Clock & Watch-making Business, and Jeweller.

THE subscriber thus tenders his sincere thanks to those who have so liberally patronized him since his commencing business in Hillsborough. For a short space he has been withdrawn from his labors by sickness, and would crave the indulgence of those whose work has been thereby delayed. Having been again restored to health, he hopes to be enabled to prosecute his business to the entire satisfaction of all who may favor him with their custom.

He has on hand a good assortment of

Watches, Jewellery, &c.

which he wishes to dispose of on reasonable terms.

Orders from a distance for Watches, or for the execution of work, will be faithfully attended to.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

December 7. 99—

English School.

THE subscriber has opened an English School, at the English Male Academy, in Hillsborough, at $5 per quarter.

GEO. W. BRUCE.

June 27. 26 1w

To Mr. H. H. Harris,

WE will, on the 28th July next, at the Post Office in the town of Danburgh, in the state of Georgia, take the depositions of William Allen and others, to be read in evidence on the trial of the suit of Jones & Danforth against you, now pending in the County Court of Orange county, at which time and place you can attend and cross examine, if you think proper.

JONES & DANFORTH.

June 16 25- 6w

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1838.

John King, vs *John Pendergrass & William Pendergrass* } Original Attachment levied on Negroes.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, that unless the said defendants appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in August next and plead, answer or demur, judgment by default will be entered against them.

JOHN TAYLOR, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $4 50. 25—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1838.

James Jackson and wife, and others, vs *Wm Robinson and Lizzy his wife, and Michael Ray and Nancy his wife.* } Petition to Sell Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, that unless the said defendants appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in August next, and then and there answer or demur, that the petition will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte.*

J. TAYLOR, *Clerk.*

Price of Adv. $4 50. 26- 6w

Job Printing,

NEATLY & EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

PROSPECTUS OF THE Hillsborough Recorder, ENLARGED.

TO THE PUBLIC.

After some unexpected delays, we have this week been enabled to present the Recorder to its readers upon an enlarged sheet. This has emphatically been called the age of improvement; but in all the multiplied forms in which this spirit has manifested itself during the last twenty years, perhaps in none is it more perceptible than in the appearance of the public press. The newspapers of our villages now, surpass in size and neatness those formerly issued from our largest cities. It has long been our desire that the Recorder should reflect a portion of this spirit of the age; and an effort to accomplish this desire, we felt was due to that portion of our friends who have continued to sustain us through good and through evil report. This enlargement of our sheet necessarily involves a considerable additional expense; but we are mistaken in the people of Orange, if we may not safely throw ourselves upon their generosity, and with confidence hope that they will duly appreciate the benefits of a free and honest press, and extend to it such a portion of patronage as will, in some degree at least, compensate the care and toil and expense necessary to sustain it.

It is now more than eighteen years since we commenced our establishment at this place, during which time we have had many difficulties to encounter. The storms of political strife engender many prejudices which it is sometimes vain to attempt to allay; and the zeal of popular enthusiasm creates preferences which yield nothing to honesty of purpose. These things tend greatly to depress a village newspaper, the prosperity of which depends almost solely on the patronage of the county in which it is published; and we ought not, perhaps, to expect entirely to escape their influence. But we have had more potent adversaries than these. It is said of the church of Rome, that she withholds the Bible from the common people, that they may not, through ignorance of the true meaning, be led into heresies; the priests only are to read and interpret for them. So it is with some of our self-styled Republicans: they are afraid to trust the people, and if it was in their power, they would entirely prohibit the circulation of all papers which do not perfectly square with their notions. Not able to contend openly for their doctrines, they would suppress all inquiry. And this is the spirit which has been operating for several years to undermine the circulation of the Recorder, and if possible to break up the establishment. At one time this was very nigh being accomplished; we were reduced almost to the last extremity; the star of our hope had sunk almost to the very horizon. But amid all this darkness, we were sustained by a consciousness of the integrity of our purpose and the justness of our cause: and perseverance has enabled us to witness the return of a brighter day. Our star of hope is now again in the ascendant; and we trust that under its enlivening influence we shall be permitted long to battle for truth and sound principles, with our flag nailed to the mast—"UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS."

Our enlarged sheet will enable us to embrace a greater variety of matter than heretofore; and we shall endeavor to gratify the various tastes of our readers, by placing before them every good thing we can select from our exchange papers and other periodicals, whether of Morality, Literature, or Politics. In all our selections our object will be, to blend instruction with amusement, to inform the judgment, elevate the mind, and mend the heart. In political matters, we shall nothing extenuate through favor, nor set down ought in malice, but on all occasions shall endeavor to give "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

Having fewer advertisements, our paper in its enlarged form will perhaps contain as much reading matter as any other paper in the state. We shall endeavor always to procure good paper, and to make the impression fair and legible. When these things are considered, with the fact that the whole contents of the paper will be selected expressly for the people of this section of county, we hope those who have been in the habit of sending abroad for their papers, may be induced to bestow their patronage upon their own press, and thereby build up an establishment respectable in its appearance and useful in its operation.

To those of our friends who coincide with us in opinion, we might make an appeal, urging upon them the expediency of exerting their influence to extend the circulation of our paper; but we deem it unnecessary. They surely have discernment enough to know, that before their principles can triumph, light must be spread among the people.

We would also remind those of opposite politics, that the columns of the Recorder are always open to respectful and decent communications, as well from their party as our own; and that we shall endeavor on all occasions to give an impartial and faithful account of the transactions of the day. And further, when any important measure shall come before Congress, upon which we may think the public mind requires to be enlightened, we shall consider it a duty always to give speeches on both sides of the question.

With these brief remarks we submit our cause to the people of Orange, and trust that they will mete out to us a due portion of liberality.

Hillsborough, N. C., May 9. 1838.

LOOK AT THIS!

LATIMER & MEBANE,

HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, and now offer for sale, the largest and best assortment of

***Rich and Fashionable* Dry Goods**

ever offered in this market; amongst which are almost every article of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

ALSO

Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats & Shoes,

besides many other articles too tedious to mention. The Goods were principally purchased with cash, and will be sold low for the same.

LATIMER & MEBANE.

September 6. 35—

Forwarding Agency.

☞ THE subscribers inform the Merchants of the interior, that they are still engaged in the Forwarding way, and trust that with the facilities and experience they now possess in the transaction of this business, to merit the patronage heretofore conferred. They have large Ware Houses at the river and in town, for the reception of forwarding Goods, apart from other buildings, and comparatively safe from fire.

WILKINGS & BELDEN,
Fayetteville

Refer to
Messrs. CAVE & HOLLAND, Hillsborough

April 5. 65—

Notice.

IT is hoped that all those indebted to the firm of *HUNTINGTON & LYNCH* up to the 1st of October 1837, will call and settle their accounts with the subscriber immediately, as such a settlement is absolutely necessary to the adjustment of their affairs. I hope this notice will not be disregarded.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

October 26. 93—

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S *Invaluable OINTMENT,*

FOR THE CURE OF

External Diseases, viz:

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflamations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Biles, Whitlows—and a most effectual remedy for the removal of Corns,

Also, Beckwith's Anti-Dispeptic Pills,

FOR SALE BY

ALLEN PARKS.

September 8. 35—

Boarding House.

A FEW regular Boarders can be accommodated by the subscriber, at the old stand of John Faddis, deceased.

Persons desiring it can also be accommodated during Court week

THOMAS D. CRAIN.

February 15. 08—

Bacon and Lard.

3,000 lbs. of BACON, and a quantity of LARD,

For sale by

ALLEN PARKS.

April 13. 16—

Pocket Book Found.

A POCKET BOOK containing *Ninety five Dollars*, was found by James R. Montgomery, near Providence Meeting House in this county, and lodged in the Post Office at Albrights. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and receive the same.

D. ALBRIGHT, P. M.

Orange county, March 19. 13—3m

Lemay's Almanacks, FOR 1838,

Calculated for the Meridian of Raleigh,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

VERY CHEAP.

December 22 01—

Notice.

Meeting of the Wardens of the Poor.

THE Wardens of the Poor, for Orange county, will meet at the Poor House on the first Monday in September next.

A Superintendent will be appointed on that day; persons desiring the appointment can therefore make application.

All persons having business will attend at that time; and all applications for admitting persons should then be made.

ED. STRUDWICK.

June 6. 23—

Notice.

☞ THE WOOL CARDING MACHINE at Freeland's Mills, is now in readiness for the despatch of work, at the usual prices.

J. J. FREELAND,

June 6. 23

Flour and Corn.

THE subscriber continues to keep at his Mill a supply of FLOUR & CORN MEAL.

THO. W. HOLDEN.

May 29. 22—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, one dollar for the first, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion; longer ones in proportion. Court advertisements twenty five per cent. higher. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made to advertisers by the year.